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A DESIGNER OF SEALS.

The Probable Winner of the
Prize.

SKETCHES IN THE PENMAN'S LIFE

Recollections of the War Between
Germany and Denmark—Type and
Downs in Life—On the Fjords of
Norway—In Australia and Hawaii.

Viggo Jacobsen, to whom falls
the honor of having designed the
Great Seal of the Republic of Ha-
waii, is a Dane by birth, an Eng-
lishman by association and a
good penman by an overwhelming
majority. Although forty years of
age, Mr. Jacobsen is still bald, an
advantage, he says, because while
it may require longer time to wash
his face it takes less than the aver-
age to brush his hair. Mr. Jacob-



VIGGO JACOBSEN.
Designer of the Great Seal.

sen says he resembles other people,
great and small, in one particular,
he has a history.

An ADVERTISER reporter met him
on the Australia yesterday morn-
ing where he was sharpening his
appetite writing out the Australia's
bills of fare for the round trip of
the steamer. "Things seem to
taste better," remarked Steward
James, "if the menus are written,
and I like to have Viggo help me
out."

A stranger in conversation with
Mr. Jacobsen would readily
guess that his name could be Chol-
mondley and it would harmonize
with his pronounced English ac-
cent; his residence in English set-
tlements has removed almost every
trace of dialect resembling the
Danish language, but he's a Dane
all right and he can talk the his-
tory of Denmark with great facili-
ty. When the ADVERTISER re-
porter met him yesterday he had
just finished a luncheon of vetches,
which left a strong taste for the
retrospective.

"Yes sir," remarked the penman,
"I am like lots of others in this
world, I've had ups and downs.
When I was only nine years of age
I heard the agonizing cries of the
wounded and dying compatriots in
the unequal struggle of Denmark
against the conquering Germans,
and they ring in my ears today.
Even names affect me to a degree
when they are in any way associ-
ated with the conquerors of my
native heath."

"How about Schiltz?" asked the
reporter.
"It drives me frantic," answered
Jacobsen, "and Pabst? well Pabst
is not so harsh. But do not let
my thoughts dwell on the unpleas-
ant, I prefer brighter subjects."

"What would you suggest?"
"Let my thoughts linger for a
moment on the sunny side of life;
of Stockholm, so justly called 'the
Northern Constantinople.' It was
there that I first heard the divine
Christine Nilson. Those were
happy days for me, and there are
times when fond memory
brings her grand voice back to me,
and the recollection of her high C
crowds out the sound of the dying
at the Dannewerk—"

"That, Mr. Jacobsen," ventured
the reporter, "is what may be
termed flexibility of temperament.
For instance: You might some
time be present when a dear friend
was being officially choked. What
a relief it would be to you, of

course, when the drop was sprung
to have your thoughts revert to the
days when, accompanied by him,
you gazed upon the beauties of
Nature from the Pali. Have you
ever thought of that?"

"Never! But I shall put a higher
valuation on the gift since you
suggest it. The immortal Shakes-
peare has associated melancholia
with Danes, but he was wrong; we
are a cheerful set, as a rule."

"Have you always been a de-
signer of seals," was asked.
"No, hardly. I have sailed
through the beautiful fjords of Nor-
way, where the towering snow-
capped fjells are in such close
proximity that you could almost
touch them with your hand."

"Without bruising your hand
or the fjells, I presume."
"You are facetious," remarked
the designer. "Do you ever
dream?" he asked; "dream as I
have hour after hour and day after
day in wrapt contemplation of the
glorious tropical sunsets while ly-
ing becalmed in the doldrums
around the Cape of Good Hope,
from the Baltic to Australia. No?
Well, I have, and more."

"Remember, I have traveled and
I have worked. I have been the
acknowledged leader of well salar-
ied dudes in one of the largest
life assurance offices under the
Southern Cross. I have sported
myself in the lawn of Flemington
on five separate cup days. I have
been connected in a general way
with one of the largest manufac-
turing drug houses in the Colonies
and was considered by all my busi-
ness associates and turf com-
panions as a royal good fellow."

"A sort of a castor royal fellow, I
suppose."

"No, no, just a plain royal fel-
low. But I digress. I have hunt-
ed the ubiquitous marsupial for
his hairy integument in Gippsland
and existed for seven months on
kangaroo meat, 'damper' and
'billy tea.'

"I have been runner for a ship
chandlery firm; counter jumper
for a shop in New South Wales
and overseer of Solomon Island
and Malay laborers on sugar plan-
tations in New Zealand. As the
agent for a dealer in costly pearls
I interviewed Lady Brassey on the
'Sunbeam' a fortnight before her
body was consigned to the depths of
the Indian ocean."

"I started a newspaper in Port
Kennedy, Thursday Island, and
sent the first Oriental and local
press news from there to Melbourne
3000 miles distant."

"I have visited the historical
little spot, Sweers Island, in the
Gulf of Carpentaria, where Cap-
tain Cook stopped in the Investi-
gator when circumnavigating the
continent of New Holland."

"You will notice," said Mr. Ja-
cobsen gasping for breath as the
reporter seized the back of a chair,
"there's no moss on me; I've been
about a bit and it doesn't have a
chance to cling. I have been kow-
towed to by wealthy Chinese in
Canton and Macao and had my
heart crushed at parting with the
truest and best friend I ever had
leaving him in a padded cell in
the insane asylum in Hongkong."

"Was that all?" asked the AD-
VERTISER man.

"All sir?" is it not enough for a
person of my stature and sympa-
thetic nature—what would you
have me do as an entre-a-ct? I
have experienced all the horrors of
a terrific typhoon in the straits of
Formosa on board a Norwegian
bark while the foremast hung over
the bow for eleven hours thumping
a hole in the hull."

"Judging from your story, life
has not always been 'beer and
skittles' with you as it is now."

"Nay, nay. I have gradually
become lonely, weary and restless,
wandering over life's highway in
search of fickle fortune playing
about as important a part in the
drama of the world as a single
grain of sand on the ocean's
shore."

"You have realized, I presume,
Mr. Jacobsen in these times when
you have patronized the quarter
stretch on cup days or watched a
foremast beating time on the hull
of the Norwegian bark that 'man is
the maker of his own destiny.'"

"Yes indeed! and I have won-
dered, too, if that saying cannot be
made to cut both ways. I am a
fatalist to a degree and though I
have had lots of hard knocks I can
see even now at the shady side of
forty, lots of things in life that
make it worth the living."

"But about great seals, Mr.
Jacobsen," questioned the reporter.
"Have you been indulging in the

pastime of getting such things into
shape during your travels?"

"Not at all. It was only a few
years ago that I knew I could do
anything in that line. I am an
expert bookkeeper by profession,
but the confinement does not agree
with me. Under the monarchy I
did a great deal of engrossing dur-
ing the Legislature of 1892-93.
Then when the king died I didn't
do a thing but engross resolutions
of condolence for four months after-
ward."

"How long did it take you to
design the great seal submitted to
the committee and now being con-
sidered by them?"

"Not over a week. You see, it
takes some time for me to gather
ideas and then concentrate them
and make an harmonious setting of
the whole."

"Does it require any special
preparation in arranging a 'ball
argot on a staff sable' or does it
come to you spontaneously?"

"I do not quite catch your mean-
ing," said the designer.

"What I wish to ascertain is
whether the ability to arrange fesse
points and field verts comes to you
as a gift, or do you first get your
system in condition for the attack
by dieting yourself?"

"The ideas, my dear sir, come to
me in quite the regular way, and
often I do not know they are here
until I consult the guides."

"You are not, then, like some
literary men, who, when preparing
an article for publication refrain
from banqueting and overloading
their stomachs. Take myself, for
instance. When I was writing
heavy stuff for The Tine I made it
a point to eat only after the papers
were sold on Saturday. It was the
same in San Francisco when I was
writing space articles for the Ex-
aminer. I had a fixed rule only to
eat after the articles had been pub-
lished and paid for. It depends, of
course, on how a man trains."

"I guess so, but you must under-
stand that my habits in life are
fixed and my three meals daily are
devoured by me regularly and with
the same ease that ideas for a Great
Seal flow through the grey matter
that reposes beneath this cap. If
you should ever want a Great Seal
I hope you will remember me, or
even a coat of arms. I have some
in stock, you know, but if there is
nothing to suit your fancy I can
get up something to order."

"By the way, Mr. Jacobsen, have
you thought what you will do with
all the money the Government will
pay as a prize for the design?"

"I have not; I'm afraid to think
of it. You see the prize has not
been awarded and I may not get
it."

SALE OF RELICS.

Theo. H. Davies a Heavy Buyer.
Some Good Prices Realized.

The continuation of the auction
sale of crown silver and glassware
took place, as advertised, at the
auction rooms of J. F. Morgan
yesterday morning and lasted be-
yond the noon hour.

The sale of glasses, goblets and
other kindred articles immediately
claimed the attention of the whole
room, but not much of this was
sold.

Among the large buyers were
T. H. Davies, W. H. Cornwall,
John Ena and H. F. Wichman.
Glass decanters with monogram
and crown sold as high as \$18;
cracked and chipped dishes as high
as \$6.

W. H. Cornwall bought the
large brass stirrups of Kalakaua
for \$7 50 apiece.

Showing the value of mono-
grams, silver spoons exactly the
same as those sold on the previous
day for \$7 only brought \$2 50, on
account of their lacking this most
coveted mark.

The sale of the large silver cen-
terpiece was one of the main fea-
tures of the morning. T. H. Davies
bid \$500, W. H. Cornwall made it
\$25 more, and T. H. Davies took it
for \$550.

Among these are several gold and
silver embroidered saddle blankets
and epaulettes. There is also a
full-dress, gold-embroidered coat,
made on an order from the Gov-
ernment for Curtis Iaukea and
worn by him at the coronation of
the late Czar of Russia.

Our people are growing more and
more in the habit of looking to Beu-
son, Smith & Company for the latest
and best of everything in the drug
line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy, famous for its cures of bad
colds, croup and whooping cough.
When in need of such a medicine give
this remedy a trial and you will be
more than pleased with the result.

PROFESSOR KOEBELE.

The Entomologist Returns from
the East.

A POSSIBLE ENEMY OF BEETLES.

The Blight in other Countries—The
Coast of China—Toads and Frogs
from Japan—What the Beetles Feed
On—Will Distribute Lady Bids.

Prof. Koebele of the Bureau of
Agriculture returned to Honolulu
yesterday after an absence of al-
most two years. During his so-
journ in the East he has investi-
gated the ravages of pests of every
description and gathered thous-
ands of parasites and predaceous
bugs, upwards of sixty thousand



PROFESSOR A. KOEBELE.
Bureau of Agriculture.

of which he forwarded to Commis-
sioner Marsden.

During the professor's absence
he visited many of the districts in
New Zealand and Australia. He
spent three months in Ceylon look-
ing up the coffee and tea indus-
tries, examining the blights there
and securing enemies which he has
forwarded here. Blight that pre-
vailed in Ceylon a few years ago
has entirely disappeared; the lady
bird did the work and it is due to
Prof. Koebele and the introduc-
tion of the lady bird in Hawaii
that the troublesome blight has
been eradicated at Kona, and the
coffee plants there have been given
a chance to grow.

Prof. Koebele spent three months
in China and found it, along the
coast, the most miserable country
he has ever visited. Forests which
once existed were cut down thous-
ands of years ago and nothing but
boulders remain except along the
banks of the rivers.

"Then your visit to China was
without satisfactory results," re-
marked an ADVERTISER reporter.

"Hardly so," replied the Profes-
sor. "I found myriads of bugs and
insects which may be of great value
to Hawaii. In the gardens around
Hongkong I found blights of dif-
ferent kinds and secured enemies.
I would like to have gone further
inland and pursued my investiga-
tions further, but I found when I
reached Canton that it would have
been foolhardy."

"Yes, indeed," broke in Com-
missioner Marsden, "the Chinese
are wonderfully expert at throwing
stones and you probably would not
have gotten out alive."

"At Swatow," continued the Pro-
fessor, "I found some good material
and had little or no opposition to
overcome. The people there are on
a much higher plane intellectually
than those of other parts of China,
and are finer men physically."

"On Formosa I found but one
scale on the tea plant and some on
the orange trees. But there are
few orange trees there, except in
the private gardens, so that there
was really but little opportunity
to tell much about the effect of the
blight on the trees there."

"In Japan I found a great field
for labor and met much which
interested me, and which, I trust,
will be of benefit to the country."
"Altogether I presume there were
25,000 insects, bugs and toads sent

from different parts of the Land of
the Chrysanthemum. These in-
clude lady birds, parasites for
caterpillars and the Japanese toads,
which differ in some respect from
the California toad.

"I also sent a number of frogs,
but, you will remember, they ar-
rived here during the cholera time
and were not landed. They were
sold in San Francisco for 50 cents.
No, they were not the edible frog; I
do not believe the Japanese were
ever known to eat them. They
were little green fellows and were
intended to be put into the rice
and taro patches, and there is no
doubt in my mind that wherever
they would be placed there would
be a material falling off in the
number of mosquitoes."

"I think," continued the pro-
fessor, "that we shall try more of
the California frogs for the same
purpose. If the mosquito colony
could be reduced in number I am
quite sure it would repay us for the
slight expense. However, ridding
the country of mosquitoes is a se-
condary consideration. Our efforts

are in the direction of cleaning the
islands of all kinds of blight which
affects the foliage of plants and
trees."

Asked regarding the beetle in
Japan, Professor Koebele said:

"The beetle there is very differ-
ent in its depredatory work than
here in Honolulu. It confines it-
self more especially to the leaves
on the gigantic oak trees, which
abound there, and pays but little
attention to the roses."

"There is, however," continued
the professor, "another beetle that
works on the roses and does con-
siderable damage. Really the
greatest enemy to the Japanese
beetle that I have been able to find
is a vegetable fungus of mush-
room growth. By contact with
this in the air and in other ways
the beetles are killed. They be-
come affected by it and the affec-
tion is communicated to others in
the colony, even to the young ones.
The effect of this fungus is to dry
up the body of the beetle. As to
the other insects sent here, they
will thrive as long as there is food
for them."

"I am not sure that the fungus
will be effective here, because the
climate may be too dry. In Japan
there is more moisture and the
fungus thrives. We will try it and
it will not tak long to determine
what the result will be."

Professor Koebele has rendered
valuable services to Hawaii during
the time he has been in the service
of the Government. It is probable
that without him and his able
coadjutor, Mr. Marsden, the coffee
industry in Kona would be an un-
known quantity.

He will remain on the islands
for a time and will make an ex-
haustive inquiry into the lady
birds and gather colonies to be
sent to other parts of the islands.

More Immigrants.

There were 300 Chinese and 94
Japanese immigrants landed from
the S. S. China. The Chinese have
been disposed of as follows:

Hawaiian Agricultural Company,
27; Paauhau Plantation Company,
50; Hilo Sugar Company, 25;
Hutchinson Plantation, 23; Ku-
kaia, 16; Koloa Sugar Company,
40; Honokaa Sugar Company, 50;
Hamakua Plantation, 23; Waiakaa,
16; Kohala Sugar Company, 24;
Ewa Plantation Company, 8.